

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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ST. LOUIS.

An Invitation Ball.

WAYLaid BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Jottings.

From our St. Louis Correspondent.

The ball committee was summoned to meet at the club-room last Monday night, by Chairman Diekmann. The object of the meeting was to bring up the discussion, whether our next dress ball on December 10th, the natal day of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet should be complimentary, considering the short time it is from that date till our annual masquerade ball at West St. Louis Turner Hall, January 14th. They were unanimous in favoring it to be free of admission, as it is our intention to have the ball on the larger scale a money-making affair. One thousand tickets will be printed, and their gratuitous distribution will be done by the members only.

At St. Luke's Hospital (Episcopal) there lie two sick persons suffering from the dreadful disease consumption—Mrs. Newton Stafford and Mrs. Alexander Wright. The latter's life is despaired of, while the former's chances for recovery are almost even. Both are accomplished young ladies, and that they may pull out of danger is our most sincere wish.

The Missouri Record is now under the editorial charge of Mr. Wallace Williams, the indications from his pen show that he is at an expedient in setting his foot in deaf-mute journalism. Mr. Gross is responsible for the statement that he was a compositor on the Fulton Gazette, and we are glad to say that his chances to be the head of our State organ are rather encouraging. Of late years it has been a common thing for us to find in its correspondence columns during the political campaigns the tendency of the writers show to discuss politics. In a recent editorial the new editor took exception to it, by saying that in the future he hopes the writers will govern themselves accordingly and send nothing but matters that will be of interest to the deaf.

Alfred Kingon is now on his way to St. Louis, to work permanently. It is very ridiculous he should fall a victim again to his former sickness on his return home, as the temperance in Texas has an everlasting bad effect on his health. He applied to the Campbell brothers for work here as a cigarmaker, and got one. He states that the climate outside of Texas suits him, particularly in St. Louis.

It was currently reported that Frederick Hammor was held up by highwaymen the other night, and robbed of his watch and money. A vigorous search made by the police led them to apprehend the robbers, and the watch was recovered, but the money is gone. Mr. Dolan is also to be congratulated by his friends for the efficiency he displayed in preventing a clever piece of rascality from being committed on him. A heavy sandbag suddenly swung about an inch above his head from some one standing in the darkness, and Dolan knowing what that meant, caught the fellow and landed one of his heavy blows that made him and the two other companions take to their heels. Dolan said it was the worst he ever had in his life, to meet three ruffians and save himself from being garrotted.

Fine of the club's lovers of the turf have been happily presented by the Madison Racing Association with a complimentary badge that will admit them to every day's race for six months.

The great exposition closed last Saturday night. Not half of the deaf have visited it, for year by year they are just the same as before, and did not bear enough interest to attract us. In the art gallery could be found hung on the wall a pastel portrait of Genelli's two little daughters wading on a beach near the ocean, surrounded by picturesque cliffs and rocks. It was executed by Mr. Kerr, and we think he is the only artist in St. Louis who is allowed to sign his name at the bottom of the

picture besides that of his employer. Many other small pictures are of his design, and some other brilliant ones are the handiwork of Mr. Blanchard.

J. J. Smith says that shoemaking sticks to him stronger than an Allcock's porous plaster. That is why Johnny forsook brass-finishing and is at his old place, Roman Bros.

Rev. Cloud's sermon last Sunday morning was made unusually attractive by a beautiful rendition of the "Life of Columbus." Rev. Frank Read followed suit, and described his life at his afternoon service. This was followed by an unexpected attack and criticism on an antagonistic church, which provoked indignation on the members, who behind closed doors gave him a hard rebuking.

Last Friday being Columbus Day, there was a general suspension in business the whole afternoon. A monster parade of pedestrians was the only feature on the programme, and at the club room the boys delighted themselves in playing games with cigars as the principal wager.

Two fishing parties had been arranged to take place last Saturday, but the constant inclement weather prevented their accomplishment. One was to be a bus to Chateau Slough, Ill., under the direction of Johnny Campbell, and the other was to take place at Mr. Gilmore's farm, near Ranken, Mo. They are not given up, but postponed.

TARNES.

Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Anderson has returned home from a prolonged visit to Mr. Gallion, of Harford County, looking much refreshed.

Mr. Gallion is expected to be in Baltimore some time this week.

We have had no rain of any consequence for two months, and the drought is getting to be a serious matter. Springs and streams are diminishing in volume, and there may be a water famine unless relief comes very soon. Public roads are so full of dust that people suffer from it.

Mr. G. M. Leitner has returned home from a visit to his sister, Mrs. B. F. Cathcart, of Cathcart, Md., as brown as a berry, and looking very well.

Young deaf-mutes' social, on Sunday, the 30th, was as pleasant as those weekly gatherings usually are.

"L. E. G.'s" friend told him a very funny incident which happened in Harford County. A farmer was losing his corn and no clue to the thief, although he had his suspicions. One evening he went out to inspect his premises, and hearing a noise, thought he had caught the thief. Taking his gun, he fired in the direction of the noise, and his victim gave evidence of being wounded.

Calling his son and telling him of his success in catching the thief, he went to see the result of the shooting, and found he had shot a very fine fat hog, which he had just bought, and valued at \$25. Now that farmer is selling pork.

Mr. Robert Underwood went to see a game of football between Johns Hopkins and B. A. Club, recently, and the former won by a score of 20 to 0. He believes the Kendall Football Club can whip the Johns Hopkins Football Club.

Mr. Elmer Butterbaugh's mother is on the sick list, suffering with asthma. It is a disease of long duration, but we wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Treisechman, of Howard County, is a fast rider, for he rode fifteen miles in seventy minutes, on his bicycle. He was seen by Mr. Butterbaugh who told your scribe about it.

Miss Anna Barry came home last week on business in regard to the Baltimore Society, and has gone to Frederick, where she is a teacher. We are talking of having a fair during this winter, with the aid of Miss Barry.

A small crowd of deaf-mutes went to Grace M. E. Church to see Mr. Moylan deliver his sermon, but they were badly disappointed, as Mr. Moylan did not appear. What is the matter?

Mr. J. A. Branflick is going to move his family to the northern part of Baltimore, as it will be convenient for him in going to and from work.

L. E. G., would like to know his classmate, Mr. Harrihill's address.

L. E. G.

Oct. 30, 1892.

HOMES FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

In my pleasant visit to Allentown, Pa. last year, I was much interested, at the Convention of the Pennsylvania Deaf, in what was said by very intelligent delegates, about their proposed Home for the Aged and Infirm, and noticed their unanimous feeling in favor of it, and also was slightly affected with their enthusiasm in the hope of success. Since then, I have watched with pleasure the progress made in Pennsylvania and other States, in similar movements.

Of course, none of us should say Nay, if in any State an unanimous sentiment prevails in favor of a home, which presupposes strong reasons for the action of the deaf in the matter. We do not understand the condition of things all through the country. The right of "local option" should be allowed anywhere, in deciding a social question, unless it hurts the morals of the people.

In his recent article published in the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Prof. A. G. Draper discourages any step taken toward establishing a Home in New England, and does not exactly discountenance the movements already inaugurated in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but he also makes some statements, which it seems have a general bearing on the subject of Homes, and it is my purpose, in a feeble way, to show that his position is not altogether well taken.

I think the Gallaudet Home had its birth in the Mission to Deaf-Mutes, of which Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet is the head. At least, it is well known that the Home, by its close, and natural connection with the Mission, thrives beautifully on the Hudson. Certainly that noble man is in a position to know that there are aged deaf persons in need of either spiritual or material assistance for their comfort; hence his active interest in the Home. Missionaries can do more good to aged deaf people if brought together in a Home than scattered over a State.

Also, Rev. Koehler says that he knows of several aged and infirm deaf in an unfortunate condition in Pennsylvania, and in spite of his and others' missionary labors, he feels that the deaf of Pennsylvania should do something toward bringing them together in one place. For the same reason, if no other, Rev. Searing thinks there should be a Home in New England. "Home" is not an objectionable term, though some seem to think it is expressive of degradation. It is very fragrant in its proper sense. Not only unfortunately dependent persons should go to Homes, but also those aged people who have some means and will pay for their living, might go to them if they mind to. All of us know aged people with their hearing perfect pass lonely days in the decline of life, unless they have thoughtful relatives who know how to minister to their comfort and happiness.

How true the same is of many aged deaf! Unless they have other deaf persons for company, they are weary in the slow gait of weakness. They cannot help feeling so. They are not strong as they used to be, and cannot go about hearing people, and remember that the younger generation takes very little interest in the older; this the more because they are deaf themselves. Better congregate them where age is nothing but the friendly intercourse of companionship and in the care and cheer of attendants or managers. Then they can pass away with the light of sweetness on their countenances, which is radiated in the atmosphere of love and friendship. I do not say all the aged deaf should go to a Home; some may find it better to stay at their own homes, especially if they have deaf neighbors who take interest in their welfare in spite of their discrepancy of age. Some may find it pleasant to pay visits to Homes if they do not care to pass all their latter days there.

As to the unfortunately dependent, if they have lived worthy lives, if they have tried in the misfortune of deafness and adverse circumstance to do what is right, I think we out of gratitude should help get them out of the mire of poverty. It is wrong, if they go to "almshouses," as a rule miserably managed—wrong for themselves, and also for ourselves; because the officials of such institutions, and then in a measure the public misjudge of us by their condition, not only as to our ability of earning a living, but our morals. Certainly we should do nothing with those deaf

who have reflected unfavorably on us in their whole lives, except to let them go to almshouses, and we would let the officials understand their characters, by refusing to take them in Homes. The public ought to see that there is one class and another class of dependents, by the difference of honor and dishonor.

Even if only a few or no deaf dependents are found at almshouses, this is no reason that Homes should only have, "in airy nothing, a local habitation." As above said, many aged and infirm persons who are not wholly without means, may be properly taken care of in a Home if they will pay a little for it. Also, I think a good many infirm deaf persons in self-respect do not go to almshouses, but why not mitigate their suffering in the nearing end of their lives?

True, Homes somewhat tend to increase the misapprehension of the public in regard to really deserving and independent deaf persons, soon after they are built; but their purpose can be gradually understood, and then while the people understand there are of necessity dependents among the deaf, they will know better there is a far greater number of deaf who are self-supporting. They will know this better, by the fact that "Homes for the aged and infirm" are managed and kept by the pecuniary assistance of the deaf, just as numerous and different Homes which are springing in this high state of civilization are helped out by the hearing. There are almshouses and Homes for hearing people; the different between them is clear as day, and rarely a mistake is made in sending right persons to almshouses and right persons to Homes or Hospitals. Now, we all know there is a Home or Sanitarium for printers at Colorado Springs, Col., built by such large-hearted men as Childs and Drexel, and it will never be suspected that shiftless and unworthy printers will be sent there to end their days, but only those who have conscientiously helped preserve the "preservative of arts," and have borne good characters may by their unfortunate but can-not-be-helped poverty be allowed to die there in consciousness of duty done.

As with the Printers' Home, so with many other Homes on this land, which was first conceived not in displeasure as almshouses and prisons, but from remembrance that "one good turn deserves another," and from belief that there should be as far as necessary, but no farther, a communism in the practical beneficence of fellows.

In reply to Prof. Draper. He says: "The public knows that the deaf, as a class, are practically supported by the public, up to adult age." Supported at State boarding schools? Simply because this is the only way in which the deaf can be educated, and it is to the interest of the public that they should be educated. He is right that State legislatures should not make an allowance for Homes, though they do in some cases for the hearing. But the fact that they support Deaf and Dumb schools, does not bear upon the wisdom or unwisdom of Homes for the deaf. States are but counties combined, which themselves maintain free schools for the hearing, and are therefore willing to pay their respective part of the cost of educating the deaf in a State Institution. Counties are also helped by some States in the "school fund" for the hearing. If the deaf are boarded free, it is simply the fault of counties which do not provide their own schools for the deaf. The cost of board in many State Institutions is reduced low, partly by products of the industrial education of the pupils. On the whole, taking all things into consideration, the deaf are no more supported than the hearing by the public. It may be said, that the public does not know or perceive this. May be so in some sections, but this does not affect the question at all. As above said, we should not ask public aid for Homes, and the public will know that we will not.

Homes are "not necessary?" True, charitable organizations in many places, through the intervention of the deaf, may do something for the aged and infirm, but hardly in an entirely satisfactory manner even in "Hospitals" if any. In many towns, large and small, and also in the country, there are scarcely any deaf except aged and infirm persons. Thus, "Christianity," which "would make ministers" of deaf persons in a neighborly way, does not much elevate many aged deaf, for lack of opportunity.

"Very expensive?" If a State or a number of States will build a Home, what? A cheap but nice house commanding a good view of country will do, and when the deaf feel justified by the number of aged and infirm among them, they will not find the outlay too heavy.

The "actions" of the deaf should not "dissociated," in their good work for the aged and infirm, from those of the hearing? Better let it be known that the deaf can do very well without begging the aid of the hearing. Of course, the young deaf should mingle in general society, but if the aged and infirm want the company of other deaf persons, let them have it in a Home. The hearing, except relatives, have little or no further use for their society, and the aged ought to pass their declining days among those who care for them.

Our schools create "an atmosphere of dependence" in the minds of the deaf, and Homes would tend to preserve it? Where industrial pursuits are well taught, there is no atmosphere of dependence about the schools. Only, perhaps, at "charity schools," pupils are at all educated to look upon themselves as objects of charity, in the stupidity of idleness, but surely this ought not to be said of the majority of deaf persons. Fortunately at State institutions which train not only the mind but the hand, largest numbers of pupils are enrolled, and in their after time, their active habits of industry dispel the notion almost everywhere that the deaf cannot depend on themselves for their support. So it seems that Homes will never have any atmosphere of dependence to preserve.

Lastly, Should we look at the question of Homes from the standpoint of "citizenship" instead of "sympathy?" May I ask: what is citizenship but sympathy, at the last stage of analysis? In this good work, love in the brotherhood of man and no consideration of self in the public eye. The best part of citizenship is not to show in vanity what we can do for ourselves, but to do in sweet humility what is right for all, without regard to others' opinions. No sympathy, no Christianity; and then no citizenship.

I have thought that the deaf of the United States, at their Chicago Congress this coming summer, might take some action looking to the establishment of a National Home. There are excellent reasons for it among them, economy and a wider reach of good done—if they can only be induced to raise a sufficient sum of money for the purpose, as they did in a magnificent manner for the Garfield and Gallaudet Memorials. I do not know but perhaps nothing of the sort can be done, as there is no obligation imposed on the deaf, in respect to a home, which will give an impulse, as the memory of departed friends did. But it is well that Pennsylvania and Ohio go ahead in their good work, and other States will follow in time. If necessary, a State may join another or others to build a home, in some parts of the country.

Just now, there is no necessity for but a few homes. The best course is to let the demand grow strong in any section, and then the supply will be forthcoming, in the natural course of things. My only argument is that no harm, but some good will be done to the deaf by the establishment and maintenance of "Homes for the aged and infirm."

Anything from the pen or lips of Prof. Draper is welcome, and his opinions are received and considered with the respect that is due to one of the best scholars and thinkers. This, by way of apology for my reply.

L. A. PALMER.

NASHVILLE, TENN., 10-19-'92.

Baseballist Stephenson.

Mr. Stephenson bids fair to become one of the foremost ball players in the country. During the season just closed, he made no less than fifty-six home runs. His career as a ball player began while yet a pupil of the Trenton deaf-mute school. His record with the Camden Club was soon spread, and ever since he has been a strong drawing card; as it will be seen that when he was released for no fault of his own, the attendance fell flat and the management had to take him back. Next Spring he will play with the Philadelphia Club. He will probably play first base, in place of Roger Connor. The reason he did not continue on the Philadelphia League team this year after being signed, was that Manager Wright could not release any of his players then under con-

tract. His experience in his first game with the Philadelphia Club is probably worth telling. He had heard so much of the League pitchers, that when he faced one for the first time he felt so embarrassed that he could not hit the ball. Manager Wright, had confidence in him, and encouraged him by telling that he would be able to do better the next time. His second time at bat in that game proved this. There was a man on first or second base, and Manager Wright told him to send the man home. Stephenson did so, and walked home himself, for he made a home run, and in his first League game, which at once established his reputation. Mr. Stephenson is over six feet in height, well educated, and bids fair to make his mark in the base ball world, as he is an A1 player, and no mistake.

THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

From the Hartford Courant.

During the recent convention of deaf-mutes in this city, clear and weighty statements as to the use of the sign language were made at considerable length by President E. M. Gallaudet and Professor J. B. Hotchkiss, of the National College for Deaf Mutes, and by Dr. Peet, of the New York School. Shorter but no less emphatic declarations came from the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Principal Job Williams and other speakers. All untied in approval of the sign method.

With no thought of adding to what has been so well said by some of the highest authorities in the country, *The Courant* will try to explain to those who are not familiar with the subject what the question at issue really is, and why it has made so much stir among teachers of the deaf and dumb. Disregarding the early, tentative attempts at instruction, and coming down to the time when deaf-mute schools were established in some numbers in this country and in Europe, we find two systems in use, that which employs signs and the finger alphabet, and that which attempts to teach speech and lip-reading. Not many years ago the former was in almost undisputed possession of this field in this country. More recently the other has become prominent, largely through the enthusiasm of Dr. Graham Bell over his system of visible speech. The dispute between the schools is really whether this latter system shall be taught alone, signs being disregarded, or shall be an adjunct to instruction based on the sign method, the latter being used by all in the school, and instruction in articulation and lip-reading given to all who show that they profit by it in a degree commensurate to the time and labor required.

The American Asylum, for instance, like most schools of its class, gives instruction based on the sign language to every scholar. But whenever a new pupil arrives he is also put in charge of a teacher of articulation. A moderate percentage, chiefly those who have lost their hearing through sickness, make such progress as to justify continuance of the instruction. Those who do not are after a time relieved of the work at articulation. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet and Dr. Peet grew up among deaf-mutes, learned their language as readily and perfectly as that of their own fathers, are familiar from childhood and through natural life with the feelings, mental operations, limitations and capacities of deaf-mutes, and probably are as competent to give a final judgment in the matter as any men in the world.

Professor Hotchkiss, as a highly educated man, deaf from childhood but possessing the power of the speech, is another authority who sees the question from a slightly different standpoint. All these are agreed as to the advantages offered by the sign language as a means of instruction. It is probably safe to say that few of those who oppose it have this entire familiarity with it. It is a language of wonderful resource, rapid and capable of precise expression to a degree not dreamed of by those who have not thoroughly studied it.

As to the result of the present dispute, time will show, but there are indications that the schools which forbid signs and trust to articulation have already seen their best days. The method which most easily and perfectly opens the mind, promotes general education, establishes relation with the outside world and facilitates and accurate intercourse under all conditions is the one that must prevail.

Samuel Shoemaker Fund.

Contributions are still coming in for the Shoemaker Fund. The required amount has not been collected, however, and it is hoped that those who have not already contributed will do so at once. Delay in Mr. Shoemaker's case is dangerous, so say eminent physicians of Baltimore, Atlanta and Richmond.

As treasurer of the fund, I herewith submit the following report of the receipts for the week ending Saturday, October 29, 1892:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Previously reported | \$33 60 |
| A. G. Tucker, Richmond, | 1 00 |
| J. H. Hecker, " " | 1 00 |
| R. L. Chiles, " " | 1 00 |
| S. C. Woodward, " " | 25 |
| J. M. Broyles, Lynchburg, | 1 00 |
| S. W. King, " " | 1 00 |
| Miss Ida Steinspring, Virginia, | 1 00 |
| Guild of St. David's Church, | |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | 9 25 |
| Mr. Orr, " " | 1 00 |
| " Long, " " | 1 00 |
| " Black, " " | 50 |
| " Alder, " " | 25 |
| | \$34 25 |

W. C. RITTER, Treasurer.
210 Maple Avenue, Staunton, Va.

Mr. Tilden Withdraws.

No. 14 RUE DU MOULIN DE BRUIRE, }
PARIS, FRANCE, Oct. 31, 1892. }

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Some time ago, I received notification of my appointment as a member of the Committee on Program of the Congress of the Deaf, and I accepted the honor.

But subsequently I learn that, while Germany, Austria and England has its representative, France was not on the list, unless I myself was considered as a Frenchman.

I do not think that the French deaf like such an arrangement; so I withdraw in favor of Henri Gaillard, editor-in-chief of the *Gazette des Sourds-Muets*.

It will, however, give me pleasure to work in a subordinate position and communicate with the American members of the Program Committee as usual.

Very truly yours,
DOUGLAS TILDEN.

A letter has been received from Mr. Douglas Tilden, in which he says that he will leave France for America about the first of January. He expects to stop for a while in New York, and still longer in Chicago. We understand that his group, "The Death Grip," which attracted so much attention at the last Salon, is to be put in bronze before it is brought to America. It would be a very nice thing if the State would buy this work of art, and place it on the State Capitol grounds at Sacramento. It is time that the State should do something in the way of fostering art, and especially of encouraging artists who were born in California, and we shall be glad if the next Legislature makes a move in this direction, by purchasing this admirable work.

The "Tired Boxer" (we do not mean John L.) has arrived in San Francisco and will undoubtedly go to the Olympic Club, as the subscriptions already made are large enough to assure its purchase for that Institution. It will be a most appropriate addition to the adornment of the new Club House which is in process of erection, and which will be completed about the first of January—Berkley, Cal., News.

Mr. W. G. Jones' reading of "Hamlet," before the Manhattan Literary Association, will take place November 10th, not 17th. No one should fail to see this excellent rendition of one of Shakespeare's masterpieces.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

NOVEMBER.

- 4.—Toledo, 7:30 P.M.
- 5.—Grand Rapids.
- 6.—Grand Rapids, 10:30 A.M., Holy Communion.
- 6.—Grand Rapids, 3:00 P.M., Evening Prayer.
- 6.—Grand Rapids, 7:30 P.M., Probable.
- 6.—Chicago, 10:30 A.M.
- 6.—Chicago, 3 P.M.
- 7.—Flint, 7:30 P.M.
- 8.—Saginaw, 8:00 P.M.
- 8.—Saginaw, 7:30 P.M.
- 9.—Charlotte, 11:00 A.M.
- 9.—Jackson, 7:30 P.M.
- 13.—Indianapolis, 10:45 A.M., Holy Communion.
- 13.—Indianapolis, 4:00 or 7:30 P.M.
- 14.—Evansville, 7:30 P.M.
- 15.—Vincennes, Attending Convocation. No service.
- 15.—Springfield, O., 7:30 P.M., Christ Church.
- 19.—Cincinnati, O., Business.
- 20.—Cincinnati, 11:00 A.M., Holy Communion.
- 20.—Cincinnati, 3:00 P.M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.
- 20.—Dayton, 8:00 P.M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.
- 21.—Zanesville, 8:00 P.M.
- 21.—Zanesville, 7:30 P.M.
- 24.—Cleveland, 10:45 A.M., Thanksgiving Service.
- 26.—Detroit.
- 27.—Detroit, 10:30 A.M., Holy Communion.
- 27.—Detroit, 3:00 P.M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.
- 27.—Detroit, 7:30 P.M., Special Service, St. John's Church.
- 28.—Port Huron, 7:30 P.M.
- 29.—Grand Rapids, 7:30 P.M.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 14th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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One copy, one year, \$1.00
If not paid within six months, 1.50

CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
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Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the price of ten cents a line.

The first number of *The Buff and Blue*, the monthly published by undergraduates of the National Deaf-Mute College, has arrived, dated November 1st, 1892. It is a sixteen-page pamphlet, six of which contain business announcements of firms in Washington. Its contents have already been noted by our College correspondent. The cover is of heavy antique paper of a buff tint, with the title printed diagonally in bronze blue, and "National College for the Deaf" in the upper left hand corner, the opposite corner containing the place and date—altogether a very neat and handsome arrangement. The reading matter is of a well arranged and excellent character, and while there is nothing to apologize for, its editors promise improvement in each succeeding issue.

Prof. A. G. Draper contributes the following:

Strip to the buff, braced for long-lasting strain.
This would-be champion steps into your sight.
Eager to swell the nobly generous train
Of all who bless their kind with service bright.

With eyes straightforward, lit with hope's own blue,
And brow uplifted, calm with conscious strength,
He yet one glance, beseeching, turns to you
Ere in the fray he thrusts his lance's length.

One aid he craves to nerve his willing arm,—
A kindly eye bent on him 'mid the throng,
A word to stay him when the fight grows warm.
To keep his heart resolved, his armor strong.

See-er can you refuse it?—but to deign
A mien of cheer while he the struggle true
Himself essays forever to maintain
For learning's sake, for character,—for you.

The subscription price is one dollar per college year, or twenty cents a number. Subscriptions should be sent to "The Buff and Blue," Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

We commend the Ohio scheme for annihilating tramps and peddlers, as outlined in this week's paper by our Columbus correspondent. The fact that there are deserving peddlers is recognized, and it is to shield these and the public alike that precautions are advisable. The number of able-bodied deaf-mutes who make a living by exciting the sympathy of the public, and who virtually assert that being deaf and dumb prevents them from obtaining a livelihood in any other way, is smaller than it was a few years ago. But there are still plenty of this class, operating on the sly. They should be exposed at every opportunity, as they are really the worst of the whole peddling fraternity. The impostors are not half as dangerous, because they eventually expose themselves, and when collared by the hand of Justice are severely dealt with. On the other hand, the able-bodied, lazy and shiftless deaf-mute peddlers, not only succeed in evading legal restrictions, but are quite frequently excused not alone for peddling, but for getting drunk on the proceeds gained by peddling. Peddling wares is a legitimate business, and every peddler is not a rascal. But when the misfortune of being "deaf and dumb" is the principal stock in trade, and the inducement to purchasers to buy is pity for a "poor dummy," it is time to call a halt.

A fact that may assist in settling the controversy whether or not a Home for aged and infirm deaf-mutes is needed in New England, comes to light in our letter from the Gallaudet Home. Five deaf-mutes who were born and educated in New England, have been sheltered and cared for by the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. The "sturdy

independence" of the native born and bred New Englander when overtaken by age and poverty, did not prove true in these cases. It would be folly to argue that they were exceptional cases, because that would be proclaiming to the world that a great many such cases of want and infirmity exist among the deaf-mutes of New England, though they decline to be assisted.

At last the petition prepared by the committee appointed at the Hartford Celebration and Convention has reached its destination, and it only remains for the directors of that school to give it earnest consideration in order to have it granted, and the obnoxious word "asylum" relegated to oblivion. The address is straightforward and forcible, and can not fail to convince the directors, who are reputed to be wise and faithful friends of the deaf. In another column, the full text of the petition is printed. We advise all deaf-mutes to read it, and then to pass it on to their hearing friends and acquaintances for perusal.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

From our College Correspondent.

The second literary meeting of the "Lit" for this term occurred Friday evening. In every respect it was far superior to the first. The exercises began with an essay by Stafford, '93; subject, "A trip to Europe." It was a resume of his recent trip and proved highly interesting, being especially pleasing on account of its freshness and originality. A debate followed, subject being: "Resolved, that strikes in general are justifiable." Sheridan, '94, and Smiley, '97, upheld the affirmative side, while Divine, '94, and Ashman, '97, championed the negative. Both sides gave the subject a thorough discussion and the delivery of the debaters was decidedly good. The judges, Mr. Ballard, Tilton, '93, and Marsson, '95, awarded the victory to the negative side. Murday, '95, gave a declamation entitled "The Lightning Express." His delivery was remarkably graphic, and all things considered, deserved praise. The dialogue that followed, rendered by Williams, '95, and Merrill, '96, was one of the best we have had for years past. It can well serve as a model for subsequent ones. The report of the critic, Stewart, '93, was, as usual, a very good one.

The first number of the college periodical, the *Buff and Blue*, is out. Typographically, it is excellent; in literary merit it is quite creditable for a first issue. The contents include an original poem by Prof. Draper, an essay on the "Growth of Poetry" by Taylor, '92; a sketch by Miss Tiegell, '93, and a resume of "Ben Hur," by Divine, '94. Also local, athletic notes, and alumni and exchange items by the editors of those departments. In addition to all this, there is a list of the various college organizations with their respective officers. The issue contains nearly six pages of advertisements, and as these were all secured at a fair price, it would seem that the periodical will be self-supporting henceforth.

The play soon to be presented by the Saturday Night Club is finished, and rehearsals will begin at an early date. The production is a farcical-musical-spectacular-terpsichorean-lit-lucination, and has the largest cast of any play ever given by the club, the total number of persons employed in the affair being about thirty. The performance will probably occur Thanksgiving week. The club has an enviable reputation among hearing people in the city, the chairman having on file two applications for a performance, and at this writing a third has just been received asking for a repetition of the coming one.

The second eleven played a club styling themselves the "Easterns" last Saturday. A more one-sided game is seldom seen. Captain Hubbard's men had things their own way, and scored a touch down every little while, although the two teams were about equal in weight. The score was 36 to 0 in favor of the second eleven. Hubbard, '96, Grimm, '96, and Cummings, '97, played specially well.

At a meeting of the students in their usual rendezvous, the Lyceum, it was decided to select a committee to draw up resolutions of sympathy for President Harrison in his recent bereavement and forward the same to him. Seaton and De Long, '93, and Divine, '94, were chosen to attend to the matter.

Miss Bartoo, of Illinois, a Normal student, has arrived and entered upon her duties.

The first eleven plays the John's Hopkins University team on the 19th. May the fates grant our team the victory!

Mr. Ballard, of the Kendall School, conducted chapel services Sunday afternoon.

Miss Barry, of Philadelphia, is here visiting acquaintances.

The usual Sunday evening prayer meeting was held in the Lyceum this evening. The audience numbered four.

F. J. B.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Wellington, the gentlemanly usher of the Boston Society furnishes a good instance of the success of pluck and grit in his own case. He had been in the painting and varnishing department of the Boston and Albany R. R. Shops at Allston for 23 years, and desiring to better himself by shorter hours and better pay, he went into the big piano factory of Hallet, Davis & Co., and applied for work. The superintendent looked at him doubtfully, not being quite sure that a deaf-mute could do as good work as anyone else. Mr. Wellington then offered to work on trial for a few days. The manager accepted his offer, and after two days was so much pleased with the workmanlike ability of the new man, that he not only engaged him on the spot but made him foreman of the department. With pardonable pride, Mr. Wellington says that he is a boss, with a big B, of six men. He deserves his success.

The Charitable Society will give a Hollowe'en party at Mrs. Cunningham's house on Lopez Street, Cambridge, for a dime admission. As this is the first party of the kind ever given in Boston within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of musedom, it will be a novelty. Mrs. Barnard, the prophetess, who is so fond of mystic numbers and the signs of fate, from the unlucky crossing of your path by a funeral to the good fortune of the chirruping of the cricket on the hearth, will preside at the festivities, assisted by that necromancer, Mr. Docharty, from Scotland, the home of Hollowe'en and other eerie things.

"Levee and Picnic under Gaslight" is what Messrs. Babbitt and Bigelow propose to give for a night's entertainment on January 2d. Place will probably be St. Andrew's Hall. The ladies will have their lunch baskets auctioned off to the highest bidder, and then the trouble will begin. The fun will wax fast and furious, when the gentlemen sit down to share the lunch with the unknown owners. As the unexpected always happens, many grotesque contrasts will be presented.

The Horace Mann School Alumni are in the swim. Their proposed reunion at St. Andrew's Hall on Chambers Street, on Nov. 10th, will be a pleasant social affair, open to the graduates of the Hartford and Northampton Institutions. As the Horace Mann School is famous for its good-looking boys and girls with plenty of fun and mischief in them, every one who attends will be sure to feel at home, and have a good time. Admission will be charged for the benefit of the association's treasury. St. Andrew's Hall, thanks to Rev. Mr. Searing, is a very convenient place, for social parties by all the societies in Boston, as only a nominal charge is made to pay for gas. The hall has a complete set of dishes and dining-room furniture, with kitchen, ante-rooms, etc. In its palmiest days, the old Boston Society had had nothing like this to offer, though it was a long-felt want.

The Boston correspondent of the *Silent World* has shown an enterprise equal to a *Globe* reporter in hunting up statistics, and interviewing those whose opinions are worth having on the almshouse question. I regret to chronicle that he has been obliged to sever his connection with the Gallaudet Society, on account of a difference of opinion with the officers as to the rights and privileges of a correspondent. He stands up for the liberty of the press in his own proper person, he does. He is also a religious reformer, ever sighing for new religious worlds to conquer, and he will be heard from somewhere else yet.

Now that the *JOURNAL* has started the name, it is bound to gather in volume and strength till it wins its way—"The Gallaudet College for the Deaf." It is bound to come, sooner or later.

Alms House Draper is the best-abused man in the United States today. Guess he can stand it.

John F. Donnelly's interesting article on the "Home" question proves that the deaf-mutes of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are in good company, and need not blush for their landable work. As to Mr. Donnelly's suggestion of establishing "homes" in some central location for groups of states geographically arranged, it is impracticable, for the reason that local pride would always stand in the way. New York State would never consent to let her aged and infirm go out of its boundaries. Can New England be expected to lower her pride to the Empire State? Every State must have its own Home, or not at all. I am not speaking for myself, for I have no such false pride, and am willing to see the best thing done.

Frank W. Bigelow, who is a member of the National Executive Committee, suggests that, in view of the unbecoming capacity of the Chicagoans, whereby board and lodging rates are likely to be exorbitant, as was recently shown in the papers at the dedication ceremonies, a common headquarters should be secured by some enterprising deaf-mute of that

city, where hotel rates can be offered at reasonable prices. This boarding house can either be under the control, and supervision of the local committee, or run by private parties with the committee's endorsement. Visiting deaf-mutes could then meet there and get all the information they need. The place should be kept open all the time of the exposition, and in a dull period other people can be taken in as guests. Here is a chance for some smart deaf-mute of Chicago to make money.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane, who made a runaway match of it two or three years ago, have a fine child that can hear perfectly and lip a few words as well as the best of them. Mrs. Lane comes of a family in which heredity plays an important part. Her father and mother are both deaf-mutes. Her husband and brothers are in it, too. But, lo! and behold! her own child, with its tiny hands, breaks off the chain in the third generation. The query arises, "Will the curse repeat itself in the next generation?" If it does, then it will be another arrow for Prof. Bell's quiver, but Prof. Bell is such a bad marksman, that many an arrow he at random sends finds mark he little meant.

Upon what diet doth our Caesar feed that he hath grown so great as he talks? Let us take a square look at him, and see where that broad citizenship he speaks of is about him. Citizenship broader than sympathy? Not much. Sympathy is a spark of divine fire. Citizenship is a lump of ice.

When and how does a deaf-mute realize his great misfortune? What are his sensations at such a time? These questions are best answered by this touching story of a friend of mine: He had been attending the primary school for a time when he was taken down with a severe illness. After a long struggle, his senses came back to him, all but one. His father was the first to find it out. He spoke a few glad words at his recovery; but receiving no answer, he spoke louder and louder, but to no purpose. He then held up his boy's head and looked long and anxiously into his eyes. The clear light of intelligence shone into the blue depths, and the father spoke again, but still no answer came. The father staggered back like one struck by a heavy blow, while his boy looked wonderingly at his blanched face and tottering steps. Presently going out of the room with bowed head and aching heart, he stated the fact to the household. Mother, brothers and sisters could not restrain their tears at this sad blow. They had not expected this. They believed at one time that their darling would die, but it was a choice between death or deafness, and they were glad, though with a sorrowful heart, that it was not death. They hid their tears from the beloved one, and he wondered why none spoke to him now. He felt lonely, and longed to hear the human voice again. He had not begun to realize that he was shut out from all the world.

On the first day he was able to sit up, he watched the children going into the school house, which was situated near to his own home. All at once, the memory of his school days came back to him in a rush, and he jumped up, with the cry: "School!" "School!" on his lips, and pointed to the building with all the eager joy of boyhood, and on looking at his mother, an icy chill seized his heart, for he saw by the look of anguish upon her face, that something was wrong with himself. This intuition came to him like a flash, and his heart almost stopped beating at the suggestion of some unknown terror. He again repeated his cry "school," "school," to his mother, and when she sadly shook her head, he fell back with a cry of despair, for he now for the first time understood something of the nature of his calamity. He had never heard of deafness and did not know what it was, but he felt that a curse of some kind was upon him, so one day he tried to put it to the test. Waiting until all the pupils had gone to school, he put on his cap and walked into the building and down to his old seat. At his entrance, the moving panorama of restless children was still as if by magic. Every pair of childish eyes was fixed upon him, and all was hushed at the sight of their former companion, who, they knew, was stricken down with misfortune. The poor boy felt something of this change in the old familiar scene, and again his bleeding heart received a painful shock, but he strode on to his seat, which he found occupied by a strange pupil. He, however, took another seat that was vacant, and tried to busy himself with the books and slate he found on the desk. He was bravely struggling against his misfortune. The lady teacher went up to him and spoke a few words, but receiving no response, spoke again, and then turned away with a sad, pitying face. The boy saw class after class go up to the teacher's platform to recite their lessons, but of them all, he alone was neglected, and the painful conviction went home into his heart that he had lost his hearing once and all. Unable to endure the situation any longer, he arose, cast his last look around the school room and went out, leaving all the joys of paradise behind him forever.

FREE LANCE.

PARIS.

MR. TILDEN DISCUSSES DIVERS TOPICS IN HIS USUAL VEIN.

In the *Annals* of January, 1890, we read: "The special topics for discussion will be decided upon after correspondence has made known the wishes of those who will attend from various parts of the world, etc."

Next, we learn from the *Silent Educator*, that "thirty-six persons are assigned topics on which to speak at the Congress, etc."

The latter is rather ambiguous. Did the Committee prepare topics (thirty-six topics at that) and then call upon persons to read papers on matters subject to the programme thus prepared?

Or, did it call upon them to name their own topics, and notify it of their wish to speak?

If the latter, then it is simply absurd.

It would show that we do not know what we meet for, except that we expect to hear a good deal of speechifying. You are to say something, and we will discuss it, and perhaps, also, pass a resolution on it.

Aburd as it is, yet such has been exactly the custom with the previous Teachers' Conventions.

The Italian Congress that lately met had a much clearer idea of the purpose for which it was called together, when it made the following statement of the subjects to be discussed:

1. The need of extending to all the deaf the benefit of instruction, the duty appertaining to the Government in regard thereto, and the way to attain the desired end.
2. Whether a day-school can suffice for the instruction of the deaf, and on what basis it should be established.
3. Taking into account the experiences and studies made by the Milan Congress, what precautions are advised the better to attain the object, namely, the Oral Method, in conformity with the votes given at that Congress.
4. The necessity of special studies and of sufficient practice to become a good instructor of the deaf; how to compass this end.
5. How to apply the two fundamental principles of our school: a. Uniformity of instruction; b. Gradual, and finally absolute, exclusion of signs.
6. How to provide for the deaf who, from a deficiency of understanding or from some other physical or natural defect, cannot follow the usual course of instruction.
7. What professions or trades are best suited to the deaf, taking into consideration their social positions and aptitudes.
8. Drawing being accepted as the basis of industrial instruction, how can it be made co-ordinate and for practical purposes suitable to the profession or trade of each separate pupil.
9. How to provide for the deaf, and especially for the female deaf, upon the termination of their course of instruction.
10. Of the desirability of there being medical specialists to examine the ears, eyes, and vocal organs, and to treat the same.
11. The benefit of pedagogical and didactical conferences, and of the ways and means of establishing them amongst instructors of the deaf.
12. How to obtain the most accurate statistics of the deaf in Italy.

Very likely the gentlemen on the Chicago Committee know their own business. But it is well to point out the mistakes that may likely happen, so that there should be no excuse for criticising the Congress after it had met.

The first circular of the Committee of the Congress of the Deaf is at hand. I beg to have the names of the following French deaf added to the Advisory Committee: M. Chamberlain, Paris; M. Genis, Paris; M. Henri Gaillard, Paris; and M. Capon, France.

Mr. Clarke's resolution, praying that a technical school for the deaf be opened, is a timely one. I am a firm believer in co-education with the hearing. But at the same time, I am aware that:

1st. The superintendents nowadays are not eager to send deaf-mutes to hearing colleges.

2d. The profession is not yet sufficiently educated up to the desirability of having the deaf take a course alongside of the hearing students.

3d. There are as yet no means within sight for the carrying out of co-education, either through sending deaf students to hearing colleges, or founding a deaf-mute adjunct to a hearing college.

As long as such conditions exist, I by no means want to destroy the Washington College for the sake of an idea. I do not approve of its system, but I am first for the higher education of the deaf, and then for my system that will best carry it out.

My position thus understood, I will now consider Mr. Clarke's resolution.

There seems to be on move a plan to have a technical school founded separate from the college, and to place it somewhere in a more central part of the country.

As to separating the technical school from the college, I have doubts of its success. It can be carried out, but we learn that Congress is to be appealed to for its support. Will such a course benefit either the technical school or the college? I do not think so. The college had all it could do to get the requisite appropriations from the Congress. Now, would it please the Congress better to have two schools clamor at its door for support? Such a rivalry, I think, is harmful to the interests of both. Not only will their allowance be less than usual, but the existence of both will be endangered.

The technical school is intended to reach the rank and file, while the

cream of graduates is to be sent to Washington.

Now, let us seriously consider how the matter stands.

There will be candidates asking for admission into the technical school. If they are to be taken from the rank and file of the deaf, there will be a good many of them. They must be selected. There must be an entrance examination. The greater the number of candidates, the more severe the requirements for entrance, and in the end, we find that the standard of those requirements will be as high as that of the Washington College. When such a standard is high, the studies must be correspondingly severe. So, then, we see that it is only the cream of the deaf that is again benefited. If the technical school can only receive the bright few, then it is clear that the Washington College is the place for that technical school.

To illustrate, the University of California is composed of, I should think, about ten colleges, namely, College of Agriculture, College of Mechanics, College of Mining, College of Literature, etc.

A student, on entering the University, signifies his intention to take a four years' course in such and such college. He perhaps decides to perfect himself in Agriculture. Hundreds of farmer boys would like to avail themselves of the same opportunity. But it is impossible to accommodate them all. Only a select few are taken, and their fitness is first determined by examination, and that examination is in every respect severe in one college, as in the nine other colleges.

If, on the other hand, by technical school is meant a place where useful industries are taught, any farm, blacksmith-shop, or drawing-school will do.

Many institutions are as perfectly equipped for that purpose as can be found anywhere else.

As to the central position of the school, why can not the institutions help "worthy graduates"? It seems highly preposterous to me for an institution only five hundred miles from Washington to complain of the distance, when the California Institution spent nearly \$2,000 to send a pupil to Paris.

Prof. Draper says in the *Silent World*: "One of the most promising applicants for admission to the college this year was compelled to abandon the hope of coming, because of lack of means to pay railroad fare."

If a pupil who is "most promising" comes to a superintendent and tells him that he wants to go to Washington but has no money, he ought to give him the money with the understanding that he pays it back whenever he can. If the principal thinks so little of the efficiency of the education of the deaf that he has no faith in that boy, he simply has no business to be a principal.

We hope that the outcome of Mr. Clarke's resolution will be: Dr. Gallaudet will be compelled to hurry up, for undoubtedly a technical school is badly needed these days.

Appropos of the discussion about the Home for Aged and Infirm, it is to me (I am sure the outside public agrees with me) a pathetic sight to see the more fortunate part of the deaf who, themselves, would have been, in every sense of the word, unfortunates, were it not for a happy combination of circumstances, come to the succor of those who happen to be rudely treated by fortune or circumstance. A deaf-mute who would have grown up uneducated and a burden on society, no sooner finds himself a man among men than he begins to turn his attention to his less fortunate brethren.

That is a beautiful sight; but there is another and greater reason why I see good in bustling around to get money for homes for the aged and infirm.

We have very little to do with the outside world. We die of ennui. To get rid of it, we cultivate the habit of seeking each other's society, and when we come closely and constantly together, friction is sure to be generated, and quarrels, envy and all uncharitableness, become the characteristics of the deaf-mute life. We are said to be prone to quarrelsomeness. We are a large family without those ties that compel love and respect for each other, and in absence of any worthy object that would engross our attention, we focus our eyes on each other, and only exaggerate everything that is unpleasant.

Would it not then be good to set something before the deaf, and make them forget themselves and devote the whole energy of their mind and heart to get it? To support the Home, they give balls, picnics, fairs, etc., and those are the very things that make up the sum of the joyous side of the deaf-mute life, and that keep them from rusting or degenerating into selfish beings, who find diversion only in criticising and belittling each other.

One has only to lay his finger on a deaf-mute community that has nothing worthy to live for, to find at the same time that it is quarrelsome and unprogressive. That is true of the French deaf. In Paris, the well-to-do mutes hate the poor, and will no more mix with them than water with oil. Societies shun each other like pestilence, and a member of one society who sets foot within the hall of the other is at once ostracised by his fellow-members. Now, is there any worthy work, undertaking, or project, upon which the French deaf collectively bend their mind? Ab-

solutely none. Despite their extraordinary advantages and magnificent opportunities, I consider those deaf the most unprogressive in the world, and it does not surprise me to see what such a selfish and unprogressive deaf-mute community is capable of.

Would that condition of things be quite different, if there is some rallying point around which those French deaf would feel it a matter not only of personal honor but also of national pride, to gather? I believe so.

Somebody seems to see in the fact that New England has no Home a matter for rejoicing. I see in it only one of the reasons why the New-Englanders are forever fighting among each other, and filling the *JOURNAL* with letters full of most tiresome personal grievances.

In discussions on "Oralism vs. Signs," I see that France is being continually referred to as the ancient stronghold of Abbe de l'Epee's methods, which has ceased to be such.

Certainly France disowned the manual system, but it was done in a manner which no teacher will accept as a conclusive proof that the French professors had come to a conclusion that the oral method was the best.

Let me explain. It is the Minister of Public Instruction who looks after all matters connected with public education. He has control of universities, schools of fine arts, institutions for the deaf, etc. Now, somebody who was in rapport with high State officials, approached that minister, and influenced him to substitute the Oral for the Manual System. At a single stroke of his pen, he did so.

But was that change in accordance with the sentiment of the majority of the French teachers? Were they beforehand consulted? Certainly not.

The whole thing was as absurd as if there was a Minister of Public Instruction in the United States, who had control of institutions for the deaf throughout the country, and Dr. Bell, with all his powerful influence, approached him and got him to sign a decree, commanding that the oral system be introduced into all the schools, and that the signs be banished. Would we not think such a measure unjust, and at variance with the best interests of the deaf? Would we not immediately rise as a single body, and let that minister know that we, alone, are qualified to judge of the merits of any system. Such a change was made in France at the pleasure of a single man, and the French professors were powerless. They had either to swear allegiance to the new method and stay, or go. Happily such an autocracy can never obtain a hold in our States.

Twelve years have passed, and what are the results? Despite the many improvements introduced, the number of teachers (there are 40 instructors to less than 200 pupils) and the enormous expenses entailed (each pupil costs no less than 2000 francs a year), the standard of instruction of the Paris Institution is not raised, and the pupils turned out yearly are not half as well educated as those of former years. Indeed, not a single notable pupil has been graduated during those twelve years.

I knew Gogouillot well—the French professor whom Dr. E. M. Gallaudet spoke of in his Glasgow address. He was about thirty-two when he died. His being young reminds me that even a young prophet will be honored abroad. There are many young prophets at home as bright as he, but no, we think more of a fellow two thousand miles off. Heidsiek is another example. I think he is deaf. I do not remember having ever seen Dr. E. M. Gallaudet refer in his writings or addresses to a living American deaf-mute as an authority. Clearly deaf-mutes are authorities when they are on the other side of an ocean. But Heidsiek is undoubtedly an authority. So are Draper, Hodgson, Chamberlain, Smith, and "a lot of others."

But I digress. Gogouillot was, I say, a young teacher. He knew signs as well as anybody, but for an obvious reason, advocated the oral system. He wrote a book. That book had to be so written as to please that all-powerful Minister of Public Instruction. He had in view the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. That ambition is honorable, but he died and did not get the decoration.

Now what were the real opinions of Gogouillot? One day I met Prof. Joseph Theobald, and he told me that Gogouillot had dined with him the day before, and that the young teacher had confessed to him that the outcome of the oral system's twelve years of undisturbed sovereignty was: the old teachers had come to recognize more than ever the superiority of the manual system.

"Why, then, do you advocate oralism?" asked Prof. Theobald.

"Do you suppose that I would, by outspoken utterances, expose myself to the displeasure of the Ministry?" replied Gogouillot. "I am not anxious to lose my position."

That is exactly the reason why the professors at the Paris Institution, in spite of their inmost convictions, remain silent. I doubt not that when a Moses rises who fears nothing, France will give up the Oral System without a tear.

If M. Javal, the Superintendent of the Paris Institution, goes to the Chicago Congress, I wish to remind you in advance that he was appointed to his present position. He is a figure-head, and bound to uphold whatever system the Ministry approves of. But what he knows of the deaf does not amount to much.

DOUGLAS TILDEN.

COLUMBUS.

The Peddlers and Impostors Must Go.

A "SOUL-STIRRING" DRAMA.

From our Columbus Correspondent.

It will be remembered that at the Alumni Association meeting held last September, a series of resolutions were offered and passed condemning the beggar and peddling business as carried on by a certain class of deaf-mutes who are either too lazy to earn an honorable living or do so merely to feather their beds by dishonorable means. Those resolutions were not passed for mere buncombe or to gain notoriety, but they meant business. As an out-come of the above action, the following circular letter has been prepared and will be sent to the mayors of the several cities of the state in a few days.

To the Mayor of _____
Dear Sir:—The Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association (a society "for the promotion of the general welfare of the mute community" of this state) would respectfully call your attention to certain classes of disreputable persons who prey upon the community at large and cast shame and discredit upon the honest hard-working deaf of the state.

There are two classes of them. First, Persons who pretend to be deaf and dumb. They are impostors, and obtain money from the charitable under the pretenses of being such.

Second, Able-bodied deaf-mutes who ask for and obtain licenses to peddle, but who sell only worthless trash, such as the Manual Alphabet of the deaf or pamphlets of no intrinsic value and of no interest to the general public, using them as a cloak for their beggery.

We would therefore respectfully request that you carefully scrutinize all applications from deaf-mutes, or pretended deaf-mutes, for licenses to peddle, sell or vend begging literature.

We would suggest that upon receiving any such application you call upon Mr. _____ No. _____ street, who is a member of this Association in good standing, for information. He will cheerfully investigate the merits of any such applicant and report to you whether he is worthy or not.

By complying with this request you will confer a favor upon the deserving deaf of the state and protect the general public from impostors.

Please keep this on file for future reference.
A. H. SCHORY, President,
Ohio Deaf-Mute Association,
Columbus, Ohio.

If the suggestions offered in the circular do not quell the peddling business of the deaf, and put a quietus upon those fellows who play the deaf and dumb dodge for the sake of gaining a few cents or dollars from the unsophisticated, it will not be the fault of the Association and those whom it has deputed to carry out its work.

If the other states, through their associations, would adopt a like plan, it would not be long before the begging and deaf and dumb dodge business will be a thing of the past. Deaf associations, where they exist in cities, might do much in this respect. Now is the time to set the ball in motion for such action. Next year, on account of the World's Fair, there will undoubtedly be a great influx of foreign mutes to this country. As traveling expenses will be cheap, it is likely some of the European deaf-mute beggars will make it an occasion to come to this country to ply their trade, and this to the shame of the respectable deaf who may come, as well as to our class in general.

As a wind-up of the Columbian Day exercises, Clonina Society gave an entertainment in the evening. Pupils were charged five cents admission, but those who were unable to pay that sum were admitted free, all others were taxed ten cents. The chapel was comfortably filled when the curtain was rung up to present the first scene of Act I. of The Boy Detective, of which the following is the cast of characters and synopsis of the play:

CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Newsboy, William DeSilver
Boy Detective, _____
Old Jewish Peddler, _____
Old Soldier, _____
Judge, _____
Villain, _____
Counterfeiter, _____
Glaucopkeeper, _____
Boatman, _____
Slave, _____
Wife of the Villain, _____
Mrs. Boone, lady in trouble, Clara Runck
Dora, sister of Mrs. Boone, _____
Georgiana Lamson

SYNOPSIS.
Act I.
SCENE. The beer garden. The crows are a social time. Judge tells bootblack of a \$5,000 reward for the capture of a counterfeiter. "I will get the reward," says the bootblack, who becomes a detective. Counterfeiter and villain meet. Counterfeiter gives villain some counterfeit money. Boy detective comes in. A medley time. Detective gets villain to change a \$20 bill. "It is counterfeit!" Arrest of villain.

Act II.
SCENE I. In the grave-yard. Cronies appear, and practice gymnastics. Scared away by a ghost. Villain comes in. Attempts to dig a grave. Lord a ghost rises out of the grave. Mrs. Boone, with her sister, comes in to view her husband's grave. Sister says away, dig a kidnapping by the villain. The King of counterfeits tries to kidnap Mrs. Boone, but the boy detective comes to her rescue. Taken home.

SCENE II. Home of Mrs. Boone. Arrival of Mrs. Boone. Boy detective. The crows, in their search for gold, strike the house, and enter. They recognize the detective. Discussion of the grave-yard affair. Cronies leave to continue their search for gold. Detective tells Mrs. Boone his plans.

SCENE III. The wharf. Mrs. Boone's home in the distance to the left. Counterfeiter and villain pass wharf in a hurry. Boy detective comes and goes into the boat-house to disguise himself. Counterfeiter appears at boat to go to Mrs. Boone's house. "A boatman can take you there." The departure.

SCENE IV. Mrs. Boone's home. Five knocks at the door. "My friend the detective has come to see me." But it is the counterfeiter, a stranger. "Begone!"

"Dare you!" Old boatman jumps in through the window. He discovers himself. The counterfeiter confounded and handcuffed.

Act III.
SCENE I. The promenade. The Jewish peddler comes in peddling his wares. He proposes feigning sickness to draw money from charity-disposed. The Judge gives him \$5.00. The appearance of a policeman suddenly cures the Jew. The pursuit. Cronies come and congratulate themselves. The detective gets possession of a silver dollar dropped by a passerby. Cronies elated over the success of their "charity" trick. Detective calls a policeman. Futile attempts to escape. Villain and counterfeiter meet. They tell how they escaped from justice.

SCENE II. Home of the Villain. Villain brings in Dora, and locks her in the prison. Villain charges his wife to keep watch all night. Cronies and detective admitted. Detective discovers Dora in prison. "God help me, I will rescue you." Detective calls a policeman. Cronies give detective a screw-driver. The breaking of jail. Villain's wife chloroformed. The detective disguises himself. Counterfeiter returns. Detective calls a policeman. Futile attempts to escape. Villain and counterfeiter meet. They tell how they escaped from justice.

TABLEAU. The detective receiving his reward of \$5,000.

TABLEAU. Landing of Columbus on American soil.

The play was gotten up by Mr. DeSilver and to him is due the credit of the entertainment. There were some good points in it and some that might have been left out, but as it pleased the younger portion of the house, perhaps we older ones should not complain.

It was repeated again, Saturday evening, before almost a full house, and those who attended the performances were entirely satisfied. The proceeds, or two-thirds of what was taken in, went to the Home Fund, which is thereby increased \$32.72.

We have to announce this week, two more marriages: The first is that of Mr. B. F. Byrne and Miss Clara B. Bunch, which occurred on the 18th, at St. Patrick's Church, Cleveland. The bride graduated here last June. The other is that of Harry G. Augustus and Miss Cora Geor, which was solemnized Thursday of this week, at the home of the bride, Somerford. Both are graduates of the Institution. Among those in attendance were Misses Nettie Jones, Emma Burrell and Emma Ek, of this city.

A slight change in the daily school schedule goes into effect November 1st, as follows:

CHAPLAIN EXERCISES, 7:45 A.M.
SCHOOL AND SHOP-WORK, 8:00 to 10:00
RECESS, 10:00 to 10:15
SCHOOL AND SHOP-WORK, 10:15 to 12:15 P.M.
DINNER, 12:15 to 12:30

Mrs. A. G. Byers, with her daughters Annie and Bertha, are once more near neighbors of the Institution, having moved from North Columbus to 631 Oak street, last week, four doors east of Mr. and Mrs. McGregor's residence. Their many friends will welcome the change. Miss Annie was for a number of years a valued teacher in the Institution.

October 29, '92.

EASTON, PA.

Mrs. Elam Will, of Easton, Pa., celebrated her birthday by giving a party to her numerous friends, on Friday evening last. The features of the evening's enjoyment were two dramatic performances by Messrs. Will, Delorey and Pach, and the "spread" that followed which consisted of the usual refreshments. Among those who participated, were Misses Gorman, of Pittston, Thatcher of Easton, Mrs. Lehr, and daughter, and Messrs. King, Gilliet, Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. Delorey, Isaac Rittenhouse Carney, C. Staser, Wm. Davis, Morton Moses, H. Riegel, Wm. Will and A. L. Pach.

Miss Sue H. Welch, Mrs. Will's sister, presided over the edibles and lent grace and dignity to the occasion. Messrs. E. Will, C. Delorey, A. L. Pach, Wm. Will, L. R. Carney, H. Riegel and W. King, all of Easton, went to Allentown on Monday last, with the Easton H. and R. Marching Corps, and surprised the Allentown mutes with their excellent marching and natty uniforms. The nine deaf people are in different companies, and so well do they keep step and obey commands, that outsiders never suspect they do not hear. So far they have taken part in ten armory drills and seven public processions.

At the big demonstration in the Third Ward last Saturday evening, one of their number, Mr. A. L. Pach, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting.

S. K. Price and family have moved their domicile from 210 Dock St., to South Easton. C. Delorey, now of 914 Spruce St., takes the house they vacated.

Miss Mary Gorman, of West Pittston, is spending a week with Mrs. Will.

Miss Eva Thatcher, a pretty, vivacious, and interesting brunette, who lost her hearing at the age of thirteen, is now a regular attendant at all gatherings of the deaf, and is rapidly becoming an adept in the use of the manual alphabet and the sign language.

Hypo.

Rev. Mr. Cloud's Appointments.

NOVEMBER.
6—Chicago, 10:30 A.M.
6—Chicago, 3:00 P.M.
At All Angels' Church on State Street, near 20th.

Rev. C. O. Dantzer's Appointments.

NOVEMBER.
4—Auburn, 7:30 P.M., St. John's.
6—Oswego, 3 P.M., Christ Church.
13—Watertown, 3 P.M., Grace Church.

Text of the Petition to Change the Name of the Hartford School.

To the Directors of the Hartford School for the Deaf:

GENTLEMEN:—Will you kindly allow us to occupy your attention for a few minutes, in the consideration of a matter which very deeply concerns all the graduates of the Hartford School, in whose behalf we have been chosen to address you, as well as the deaf at large throughout the country.

At the celebration in Hartford last August of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the school for the deaf there, the chief matter of business which engaged the attention of the gathering was the project to change the name of the school so that the word "Asylum" would be obliterated altogether. This proposition was discussed with great force and earnestness, and the preponderance of opinion in favor of the change was so great as to amount practically to unanimity. One or two objections, entirely on sentimental grounds, were feebly raised, but not pressed, and the result was the appointment of a committee of five to draw up a statement of the case to your honorable body, and a petition for such action on your part as will secure the change desired.

This committee now has the honor to address you on the subject, and its members entertain no doubt whatever that even if you are not favorably impressed by the scheme, you will at least give this appeal the same earnest and careful attention that has always marked your treatment of matters affecting the interests of the school.

At the business meetings held in connection with the anniversary exercises, a number of the graduates of the school and other deaf-mutes, took occasion to express their minds very forcibly in regard to the matter, and never in the history of the school has a more intelligent representation of its graduates assembled to consider their interests. Those who participated in the discussion were wise men, of mature years and judgment, and their statement of reasons for making the change left no doubt that the subject had been most carefully considered by all. The remarks embodied, in numerous cases, the personal experiences of the speakers, showing with force and directness how unfortunately, even mischievously, the name "Asylum" had affected them since leaving the school. That the word is a misnomer as applied to the Hartford School, was the universal agreement, and its continued use, when it was a manifest injury to the deaf everywhere, was earnestly deplored. One speaker stated a case where a census-taker, after being informed that a certain deaf-mute was educated at the American Asylum, quietly wrote as an answer to the query in his blank, "By whom supported?" the stigma, "A pauper," showing clearly enough the popular idea of an institution bearing such a name. The same gentleman had seen in a record of pauper statistics at Washington, the name of the American Asylum, with all its pupils placed on the category of pauperism. The misleading character of the name had deceived the authorities, and resulted in the lamentable blunder. Another gentleman spoke as follows on the subject: "He did not see what right people had to call institutions for the education of the deaf, 'Asylums.' They were no more so than were the public schools of the country. The deaf now had rights which were recognized—the right to an education at the public expense being the chief. An asylum implies charity. Education is no charity; it is a right." This gentleman also called attention to the fact that the original name of the school was the "Connecticut Asylum," and that this had been changed, in about 1820, to "American Asylum." The rights of the school were duly protected by the law authorizing the change, so that no interest suffered. This case tended to show that whatever difficulties there may be in connection with the change now proposed, they are by no means insurmountable.

The Chairman of the Committee now addressing you, distinctly remembers that when he was placed in the Hartford School, twenty-eight years ago, great surprise was felt and expressed by his neighbors and friends at home, that his father, a wealthy man at that time, should choose to immure his son in a charitable retreat, and it was asked whether such a proceeding was necessitated by any mental deficiencies on the part of the youth. The word "Asylum" had deceived them, as it invariably does those not conversant with its true character. They place it in the same category with insane hospitals, retreats for the feeble-minded, and the like, and too often, indeed, they associate the pupils of the Hartford School with the inmates of such retreats, who are supported entirely by charity. Scores and hundreds of instances might be adduced to show the pernicious effects of this misconception upon the pupils after they have left the school to meet the real test of manhood and capacity in the great world at large. If it should appear mysterious to you, gentlemen, how such effects could be felt, then you have never experienced the blighting power of a prejudice that is as senseless as it is unconquerable. The deaf have difficulties enough to contend with when they seek in the activities of life the opportunities of self-support, without being additionally burdened by a stigma that naturally arises from the use of so

obnoxious a name as "Asylum," in connection with the place where they were educated. "The elimination of this word," says the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, of New York, a leading journalistic authority in matters affecting the welfare of the deaf, "will be of vast benefit to all the deaf of New England. It will place deaf-mutes on a higher plane with the great multitude of the uninformed public. The mere mention that a deaf-mute is being or has been educated in an 'asylum,' prejudices people against him. The word 'asylum' has something uncanny about it, and the ordinary mind is apt to jump to the conclusion that the 'inmate' of an 'asylum' is lacking in some essential human attribute."

It is proper in this connection for the committee to call your attention to the fact that the word "Asylum" is not now used in connection with any deaf-mute school in the country, though it formerly was in many instances. It has been abolished in every case as a word not only excessively obnoxious, but as absolutely inapplicable to educational institutions for the deaf, and in Ohio the objection to the word takes form in a petition from the graduates and pupils of the institution at Columbus to the street car companies praying that they will change the wording "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," which is conspicuous on their cars, to "School for the Deaf." The next legislature of that State will be asked to make the latter name the lawful title of the institution. There are many evidences that the word "Asylum" has been used by the enemies of the Hartford School to its real damage in the past. Your memorialists find it very difficult to believe that Old Hartford, which has always been foremost in promoting the interests of the deaf while at school, and in consulting their happiness and prosperity after their departure from its halls, will persist in adhering to a title, in the face of its universal abandonment elsewhere, which misrepresents the true character of the school, is a serious injury to the school itself, and a source of mortification and pain to every one of its sons and daughters. We cannot believe, either, that the objections to a change of title, however grave they may appear to be, can really outweigh the benefits that would result from it. We have been told that the old title has so many strong and agreeable associations in Hartford, that a change would be stoutly opposed by the people of the city. At this point, and as an answer to this objection, we feel that we cannot do better than to reproduce the remarks of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of Washington, made at the anniversary celebration in August. Dr. Gallaudet is himself a native of your own city, and still connected with it by very sacred and tender ties. No one can charge him with lack of respect for the old traditions of Hartford, least of all for any of the associations with which the institution, which his father founded, are entwined. In the present movement we find him, as ever, contending eagerly, enthusiastically and determinedly, for the true interests of the deaf, as well as for what we sincerely believe to be the honor and dignity of the Hartford School. We present his remarks, and will then leave the matter to your impartial and enlightened judgment.

REMARKS OF DR. E. M. GALLAUDET.

I made a solemn vow some few years since that I would never use this word in speaking or writing of this school until I should learn that Yale University had changed its name to Yale *Asylum* for the education and instruction of hearing and speaking young men. That the Farmington School, the eminent seminary for young ladies, so long and successfully carried on by Miss Porter, had changed its name to the Farmington Asylum for the education and instruction of young ladies. Or that the Berkeley Divinity School at Andover had changed its name to the Berkeley Asylum for the education of young men for the Episcopal ministry. When that time shall have arrived, and these institutions shall have adopted the name Asylum, I shall be released from my vow. Until that time, I shall abstain most religiously from using that word. That word was first used, doubtless with good reason, seventy-five years ago. But, Mr. President, we are perfectly aware that language is a matter of growth, of differentiation, of natural selection, and the word *asylum*, whatever it meant seventy-five years ago, whatever the old dictionary said it meant, is no longer properly applicable to an institution which is purely educational in its character, and I am delighted to learn that you have appointed a committee to represent to the board of directors that this ought to be changed. I know that the subject has been presented in former years, and that the directors have naturally hesitated to change the name because of its many pleasant and even sacred associations in Hartford, and I am glad that you have changed, especially when they find, as is the fact, that all the other schools have abandoned the offensive word. God speed the Hartford School for the Deaf.

Awaiting any reply that you may be pleased to make. We subscribe ourselves,
Very truly yours,

W. L. HILL, Athol, Mass.
Geo. C. SAWYER, Somerville, Mass.
Hiram P. Hunt, Gray, Me.
John T. Keepe, Bellows Falls, Vt.
W. A. Deering, Pittsfield, N. H.

Better Late Than Never.

DANVILLE, KY., Oct. 26.—Colonel R. E. Burnham, a millionaire resident of Watco, Tex., and Mrs. Mary M. Dudley, aged 65 years, and for twenty-five years past nation of the Kentucky Institute for Deaf-Mutes, located here, was married here this afternoon at one o'clock.

Mrs. George Homer's niece, Miss Eva Swift, of Dallas, Texas, arrived in India safely. The natives were very eager to receive her again. She will form a new school, especially for the teaching of the Bible.

WORLD'S FAIR CITY.

The Double Church Problem.

PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. Loew in Joy—New Correspondent—Rip Van Winkle.

From our Chicago Correspondent.

"Are you going to the Methodist Church?" "Shall I see you at the All Angels' Church?" are questions invariably asked of individuals. Our silent circle is much agitated over the church problem. Both the Methodists and Episcopalians have started missions open to all Christians, to remain free until the time is ripe for organization. At present, the chief and principal workers of both are often the same individuals, but with the advent of organization, there must be a separation, and a clash is sure to follow on the heels of this, for none of our community are able to financially support two churches. The field is too small for the maintenance of both, and, as certain as there is light, one or the other must finally succumb to the inevitable, or live on a miserable few.

Probably no church for the deaf in the country enjoys a larger attendance than Christian Church, at the Methodist Church block. The location is excellent, in the very center of the city, and but a square away from the club quarters. The attendance each Sunday averages one hundred, and not infrequently does the congregation rise to one hundred and fifty. On great occasions the room has held two hundred and fifty souls. The credit of bringing into existence this church belongs to Dr. Gillett, and he has labored day and night for the spiritual welfare of his flock. All the expenses, hotel and railroad fares, are met by him, and what little is collected at the services is used for the support of the sick and needy deaf-mutes. The doctor has shown his devotion in many ways to the church he created, and secured the services of those whose sermons are rare treats. The weekly services are held by the teachers of the institution, who traverse a distance of 550 miles expressly for the purpose. The doctor preaches on the first Sunday of each month, and the attendance that greets him is always the greatest. The protégé of this distinguished person is Rev. Mr. Hasenstab, a young gentleman who enters upon his chosen profession with an enthusiasm rarely shown by others. His name is a household treasure and his popularity immense. Visits to the sick and needy are his uppermost thoughts, prayer-meetings are held in private residences, and his counsel and suggestions are held in high regard. Rev. Mr. Hasenstab will take charge of the pastorate after the organization. May God speed him in his labor.

The All Angels' Church already owns a beautiful \$20,000 structure, and but for its situation in the up-town district, it would enjoy a larger congregation. But the quality of the flock must not be under-estimated. It has often been of the leading deaf-mutes of the city. Regular church services have not yet been arranged, but Rev. Mr. Mann, the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Cloud, of St. Louis, often fill the pulpit. The church is powerfully backed by the Episcopalians, and it is quietly rumored that a gift of a deed of land and a liberal donation, will soon put the church on a sound financial basis. The light facilities in this church have never been equalled in all the churches for the deaf the reporter has visited, and it is a treat to sit through the sermon without straining the eyes. Rev. Mr. Mann has worked single-handed for years with this church, and may the blessing of God continue with him in his labors.

The Bachelor's Club is tottering to its grave. Member after member, who has proved recalcitrant to his vows, was put on the blacklist until there remains but ten of the original thirty. It is not claimed all are married, but it leaks out that Messrs. Kleinhans, Brimble and Hartung, are among the latest to add such foolish notions to their heads. One wedding is looked for this year, but the other two are not yet announced.

Miss Anna Kurtz, an Indianapolis belle, quietly slipped in to the city to enjoy the Columbus Celebration. She is now with Mr. and Mrs. Long, at Delavan, and upon her return promises to make quite a social stay. The firm of M. Rosenblatt & Co., made strenuous efforts to secure the services of Mr. Jacques Loew, and finally were successful. Mr. Loew expresses himself highly pleased with the new position, and adds that in addition to better pay, he enjoys such favors as he never had before.

Miss Ida Jack, of Logansport, Ind., passed through the city on her way to Delavan, Wis. Mr. W. Morris was given the important task of putting up a new Fairbanks scale at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Fred Harrison has been elected a member of the Press Club. The *Hosier* will be his organ. Miss Ida Nielson, of St. Louis, well-known here, will soon be united in marriage to Mr. Udall, a pros-

NEW YORK.

All Hallowe'en Receives Notice.

SEVERAL SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

After Election O. K.—Just Now Politics make Notes Few and Far Between.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

Observance of the mythical or mystical orgies of "All Hallowe'en," received considerable attention among our folks hereabouts of peculiarities silentwise.

Brooklyn's part was pronounced, as usual, two events taking place in that city. One happened on the 29th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkinson, and passed off as pleasantly as could be desired. Social intercourse, with the introduction of several games, a drawing of numbers for prizes, and a heart-rending endeavor by the company to lasso an apple suspended by a string from the ceiling with their mouths, to fill out the evening's pastime, which was topped with a collation served by the host and hostess. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Juhring, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Tobin, Miss Lizzie Smith, Mr. Leo. Greis, Miss Coleman, and several others.

The evening of the 30th was, in a weather sense, just right for the enjoyment of a Hallow Eve party. The one that happened at the home of the Misses Nellie and Celia Kelly, on Glenmore and William Streets, Brooklyn, was from beginning to end full of life, and brought together an assembly of young people, whose good looks, jovial natures, and intelligence, it will be difficult to duplicate in any other city of the Union. The merrymaking continued from 8 p.m. till midnight, in which spinning the plate, forfeits, etc., played a prominent part. To this was added a dainty supper, whose good qualities reflected credit on the Misses Nellie Kelly, Celia Kelly and Nellie Kortright, the hostesses of the evening.

On adjourning, all vowed the coming of Hallowe'en would bear repetition twice a month, if not oftener. Among those who participated were: the Misses Nellie and Celia Kelly, Nellie Kortright, Carrie Volk, Maggie Talley, Louisa Klein, Sarah Fleming, Kittie Malloy, Lizzie Silvey, Mamie Croyer, Grace Kortright, Mamie McGuire, Mrs. Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen, Mrs. Knox, and this array of gallants, Tilson W. Haight, George Walsh, Frank Brown, John Shea, J. Warren, Harry Kane, J. Geoghan, Thomas Grogan, Fred. Knox, J. Knox, and the young man there by proxy.

The gathering at the guild room, Monday evening, was gratifying to the young ladies in charge of the arrangements, Mrs. Adolph Pfeiffer, Mrs. I. N. Soper, Miss Gussie Berley. All went as merry as a Hallowe'en party should go, and the various games participated in served to keep the old folks from home until a late hour.

Arrangements for coming winter entertainments among the deaf are assuming great proportions. All that the various committees seem to be awaiting is the passing over of Election Day. The campaign is a quiet one, compared with other Presidential contests, and the deaf-mute politician, although he keeps silent, asserts by his fingers he means a good deal.

It seems there is no end to the accomplishments of our good-natured friend, Ed. Whalen. Besides his dancing and sign-making ability, he has recently demonstrated his cleverness with the needle. A crazy patchwork cushion, executed and presented by him to a friend, bears evidence of his good taste and artistic judgment, and there's no doubt about it, but he could give many of our young crazy quilt artists points on the blending of colors.

Promptness, and strict attention to business on the part of Peter Redington, has been met with a reward. He now has full charge of the books in his uncle's merchant tailor's establishment in Brooklyn, and to this has also been added an increase in his salary. "Pittsburg Phil," of plunging fame well known, strolled down Fifth Avenue, on Sunday. He recognized a friend in Johnny Lloyd, whose new rig inclines one to put him down as New York Johnny the "silent plunger."

Jules Maria is a young man whose work can be seen on many of the new buildings going up in the city. He models in clay, and has a first rate position in the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co.'s works.

Frank Brown was in Albany on Sunday, on a visit to his sister, who is a member of a religious order located in a convent in that vicinity.

The sickness of Mrs. Tighe has prevented Mr. Tighe giving much attention to the meetings of the Xavier Club. Now that Mrs. Tighe is regaining her health, it is probable the Xavier President will begin to make club matters hum.

MONTAGUE TIGHE.

CHURCH NOTICE.

Deaf-mutes are cordially invited to a sign-service in Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., next Sunday, November 6th, at 3 p.m.

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FANWOOD.

The Fanwood Literary Association Meets.

TWO FOOTBALL GAMES.

The "Young Fanwood" Elects New Officers—Hallow Eve Party—Other News Notes.

From our Fanwood Correspondent.

The Fanwood Literary Association, on Saturday last, at half past seven o'clock, met in the chapel for the first time this year. In the absence of the secretary, Prof. E. H. Currier read the annual report, or rather statement of work done by the Association last year, which is here given:

To the members of the Fanwood Literary Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to report another successful year of the Fanwood Literary Association.

Beginning with the annual election of officers on the 3d of October, there have been thirteen regular meetings, exclusive of the Mock Trial on March 3d, and two special meetings. The following have been the order of the meetings during the year.

Seven Lectures; Four Debates; Eight Declarations. The news reading was omitted at all the meetings except two.

Among the new features which contributed greatly to the pleasure of the members, were the Mock Trial of a Branch of Promises Case and the Impromptu Debates.

The new mode of voting by ballot, on the occasion of electing new officers, produced universal satisfaction.

The reading of critiques has been kept up through the year, and I think with great benefit to the Association.

On January 21st, the Constitution underwent a revision touching the date of holding the meetings. A change was decided upon, and thereafter the meetings took place on the first and third Thursdays in the month at 8 P.M.

The Presentation of the Class Championship Banner for the best record made in the Athletic Contest on Decoration Day was an interesting event to the F. L. A., as well as to the High Class Boys who won the Banner, and received it in the presence of the Association.

This letter closes my career as Secretary and member of the Fanwood Literary Association, but I shall always watch its progress with interest, and "lend a hand" with pleasure in each enterprise of the Association.

I leave with best wishes for the welfare of the Association, may it long live, encourage, and cheer the Deaf-Mutes.

Respectfully submitted,
MA BELLE S. FISHER.
Sept. 8, 1892.

The Treasurer's report was not given, as Mr. Chas. Van Tassel was not present at the meeting.

Dr. I. L. Peet, who is Counselor of the Association, then presided for the rest of the evening.

The first business done was the change of the meeting, from the first and third evenings of each month to the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

The election of new officers then was held. Messrs. W. G. Jones and H. Bettels acting as tellers. Printed ballots had been prepared, but notwithstanding this it took some time before the result was finally announced.

During its progress Messrs. A. Baxter and E. A. Hodgson entertained the members with short stories, and Willie Abrams related the novel way in which he and several other of the boys got in Manhattan Field and saw the Princeton-Wesleyan foot ball game.

The result of the election of officers was then announced, and is as follows:

COUNSELLOR.....Dr. I. L. Peet
PRESIDENT.....Mr. Thos. F. Fox
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.....Mr. Geo. E. Hare
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.....Mr. J. F. Britt
SECRETARY.....Miss Julia A. Hemphill
TREASURER.....Mr. Chas. W. Van Tassel

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Mr. Currier, Mr. Jones,
Mr. Peet, Mr. Mann,
Miss Montgomery, Miss Barrager.

Mr. W. G. Jones, the Treasurer of the Peet Memorial Fund, then was invited by Dr. Peet to give his report.

Mr. Jones said that he had not spent a single cent during the year, and that the Fund was still growing, and stated that the committee in charge of the Fund had a new plan in view.

The "Young Fanwood," a new society, organized a year ago, and composed of the boys from the First Class, at a meeting held in their class room last week elected the following new officers for the ensuing year:

Prof. Thos. F. Fox, Counselor; William S. Abrams, President; Geo. Hamm, Vice-President; J. E. O'Brien, Secretary; H. Probst, Treasurer; J. McEvoy, J. H. Gooch and J. M. Black, Executive Committee. Last year the society gave a very creditable performance in the boys' sitting-room, the proceeds of which they gave to the Peet Memorial Fund. This year they intend to give another, and will try and do even better than last year.

The High Class boys last week concluded that they have had enough rowing this season, and accordingly brought up the "Proteus," where for the winter it will be quartered in the same place where the "Evangeline" and "Ariel" used to be. It is the intention of the Captain to have it re-painted before launching it again next Spring.

Football is receiving great deal of the boys' attention during their spare time. The High Class have been seen at practice a great deal of late, which leads us to believe that they intend to uphold the class-championship for another year.

Two scrub teams, styling themselves Princeton and Yale, played a game on Thursday afternoon last. The Princeton team was captained by Wm. Kreicheldorf, and the Yale team

by J. F. Britt, and was well contested. At the end of the twenty-five minutes during which the game lasted, the score stood 6 to 4 in favor of the Princeton team, and Capt. Kreicheldorf and his team were happy.

Another game was played on Friday afternoon, and considerable improvement was shown in some of the players, and we are led to believe that there is sufficient material to form a good eleven, which could hold its own with outside teams. The two teams that faced each other when Referee Fox called play, were about evenly matched. One was captained by Arthur Isquierdo, and the other by Wm. S. Abrams. The former won by 12 to 4, although the latter, with the exception of fumbling the ball at critical moments played an uphill game. The feature of the game was the fine playing of Aven's and Gooch, it being their clever work that won the game for their side. Gooch is a fine half back, and crawls through the enemy's line like Capt. King of Princeton. In the game on Friday he succeeded in getting through the line with hardly any trouble, as it was thought F. Aven's had the ball, and it was not until Gooch had made a touch down that they discovered the fact. In lining up, the boys have yet much to learn, and this can be perfected only with proper coaching.

Owing to lack of time and space, we can but briefly relate how the High Class boys and girls, aided by a few outsiders, celebrated All Hallow Eve, October 31st. Punctually at 7:30 they met in the library, and, having dispensed with all formality, proceeded to carry out the first part of the programme. This included "Consulting the Fates," which was productive of much laughter; "Fortune's Wheel," which added not a little to the merriment; "Choosing Partners," which, while pleasing to some, was the reverse to others; and the "Virginia Reel," which occasioned still further cheer. Then all marched to the girls' sitting room, where the programme was continued with "Apple Races," "Grabbing Prizes," "Apple Charms," and a "Prize Race," upon the completion of which the library was again resorted to, and refreshments were served.

Story-telling followed, the most notable of the "yarners" being Messrs. Henry Bettels and Josiah D. Mendez. The programme concluded with a "March," and after "Good-nights" had been said, all departed bed-ward. All had had a nice time, but no doubt they found sleep nicer still. The outsiders (by outsiders, we mean those not connected with the High Class) were Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Holliday, a teacher of the Rome Institution, Mr. Jameson, Miss Tirbutt, Miss Johanna Zettel, Mr. Hare, and Mr. Jones. The last-named left before the completion of the programme.

NOTES.

H. Probst has received a piece of silver ore from his uncle, who has just returned from Idaho, where he had been for a number of years.

Mrs. Kuenemann, nee Miss Josephine L. Rintoul, a former teacher of Articulation of this Institution, called on Thursday last week to see old friends and familiar faces.

A large number of the pupils, including several of the officers and teachers saw the championship foot ball game between Princeton and Wesleyan at Manhattan Field last Saturday. The former won by 60 to 0.

Mr. Randal Douglas came up on Monday last week, and took a number of groups of the High Class, Protean Society and the "Proteus" Boat Club crew.

A challenge has been received by the Rosehills of Fordham College and the game will be played at the Fanwood Field this afternoon.

GALLAUDET HOME.

Business pertaining to the Home, brought Prof. E. H. Currier up this way Friday morning, the 14th ult., but he could not stay long. He spoke to our matron about the blind pupils at the Fanwood School, and said they were making rapid progress in their studies.

At the supper table, Saturday, October 15th, Supervisor Gardner entertained the inmates with an interesting account of the recent great Columbus Celebration, and at the conclusion, he was loudly applauded.

Five person born and educated in the Home have been inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes of this State. The Home bears no resemblance whatever to any almshouse, and those who find a shelter under its roof, receive the blind teachings of the Gospel in the beautiful sign-language, are kindly treated and well cared for, and that tends in a great measure to make their declining years bright and happy. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet founded the Home, and we are glad to see that this noble example is being followed by others.

Last month Miss Mary De Peyster died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Benjamin H. Field, in New York City. She was a daughter of the late Hon. Frederick De Peyster, one of the board of directors of the Fanwood School for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

Mr. W. J. Nelson conducted a nice chapel service here on the morning of Sunday, the 16th ult., and returned to Poughkeepsie after dinner.

The 17th being a lovely day, Mrs. Nicholson went driving with Miss Levy in the afternoon, and the blind young woman enjoyed herself hugely, as she has been confined to the house for almost a year.

Mr. Charles Gardner's horse "Duck," twenty-three old, which had been used on the farm, died some time ago. The former thinks of purchasing another horse to make up for his loss.

Misses Fischer and Hawes and "Louise" took walk together one pleasant afternoon recently, crossed the meadows and came upon an immense oak tree. Mr. Palin chanced to be on the spot and cut down the tree, but had hard work to do it.

About two weeks ago, an inmate of the Home received a letter from his friend down the river, stating that he sent him some money a short time previous, but Thomas failed to get it. The best way to remit money is by post office order, and not enclose heavy coin in a letter.

Happening to be in Poughkeepsie Wednesday before last, Mrs. Nicholson attended, and festival called Juhr Market, which was gotten up under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, in which a few of the lady managers of the Gallaudet Home took part. The society is a German organization, and was incorporated in 1881.

Among the articles Mr. Sprague has made this fall, was a pretty carved case for the little round timepiece that stands on the mantel in Miss Fischer's room. Several days ago, Mr. Sprague sent a writing board to a blind speaking lady, and we hope she will find it useful.

Thursday morning, the 20th of last month, Mrs. Henry M. Curtis and Mrs. Warren L. Foster, of the board of lady managers, visited the Home and brought a quantity of nice cakes for us.

Since the last letter from here, the back-stairs have been repaired, and it gives them a better appearance.

Just before the family sat down to dinner Friday, the 21st ult., Mrs. Totten started for Fishkill, N. Y., to see her friend, Mrs. Cooper, but was disappointed, the lady being confined to her bed by illness. However, Mrs. Totten enjoyed the long drive and charming scenery through which she passed.

Upon looking over the columns of the JOURNAL a short time ago, the writer's attention was directed to an item in a letter from Newark, N. J., referring to Mrs. James Noe, a graduate of the New York Institution. Her maiden name was Maria Louisa Bower, and she had three deaf-mute sisters, who were educated at the same school, but the oldest of them is probably still alive.

Some friends of Supervisor Gardner were conducted through the building Wednesday afternoon last.

News has come from New York City to the effect that Mr. A. L. Willis, one of the trustees of the Home, was going to present it with a Newfoundland dog, but he has not yet arrived.

Mrs. Kipp returned to the Home on the 27th, after an absence of five weeks, and we are glad to have her among us again.

Misses Hamilton and Schofield and Mr. Thornhill, spent a recent Saturday here, and when the young ladies had partaken of a nice supper prepared by the matron, they were driven to Vassar College. It is one of the largest institutions of learning in existence, beautifully situated, and has more than four hundred students.

We understand that Mrs. G. E. Risley's daughter, Mrs. Eunice Cole and family, of Syracuse, N. Y., intend to leave shortly for San Francisco, Cal., and will be away a year. Mrs. Risley has a few old schoolmates here, and they wish her relative a safe and pleasant journey to that distant Southern City.

Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Roberts each have a pretty small china cups and saucers of the latest style, which were presented to them by a lady as souvenirs of a fair that was held in Poughkeepsie during the middle of October.

The good old custom of keeping All Hallow Eve, was omitted this year. However, it does not go to show that the inmates are denied the pleasure of having some fun now and then.

LOUISA.

benefactors for the first time. It is John T. Morris, of the building committee, and the gift is to be devoted to the erection of an Industrial Building in memory of his father and mother.

The reports showed 245 boys and 199 girls in attendance, expenditures of \$110,820.31 and a deficit of \$12,381.88, which was covered out of the funds of the institution. The imperative need of buildings for the oral department, chapel and gymnasium, is pointed out, and these have been delayed for want of funds. They have sold all the securities of the institution, mortgaged the Broad and Pine property for \$250,000, and need \$250,000 yet to complete the new institution, which has cost \$7,125,56 to date.

Several days ago, while Mrs. Jane Syle was hurrying up to the Pennsylvania railroad depot to catch a train for her home, she picked up a diamond bracelet, but had no time to inquire for its owner. Next day she went to the Bureau of Information, where she left her address, at which she told the Bureau man, the owner of the diamond bracelet could claim the lost jewelry. The following day, a man called at Mrs. Syle's house, and he was found to be the rightful owner. Mrs. Syle, declining to take any reward for herself, received a \$10 bill, which she deposited in a Bank for the Parish Building Fund of All Souls' Church.

There was a quiet social meeting given by All Souls' Club at its hall last Thursday evening.

Miss Harper, a young deaf-mute, formerly of Gloucester, N. J., is now working in a cotton mill at 11th and Catharine Streets, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and children, of Baltimore, Md., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bittler. They will return to Baltimore in a few days.

THE RECORDER.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Albert E. Bishop, a well-known mute resident of Richmond, Indiana, for many years, was born March 23d, 1866. Deafness was caused by measles at two years of age. He died at his home, No. 906 North I Street, October 1st, 1892, at 12:30, after a long time of suffering, first from La Grippe, then pleurisy, pneumonia, and finally consumption. Rev. Dr. Z. Test and Rev. Gilchrist delivered the funeral sermon, which very appropriate to the sad occasion, impressive and full of consolation to the bereaved wife, parents, sisters, and sorrowing friends. A very large cortege followed the remains to the beautiful Earlham Cemetery, where they were laid away to rest beside his two hearing brothers who had gone before. The pall bearers were Messrs. Ed. Binkley, Jacob Keiser, John Boyd, of Cambridge City, Ind., Chas. Woolter, Orloff Cotton, a hearing gentleman of this city, and Emory I. Shoop, of Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Emma L. Robinson delivered the Lord's Prayer with the pall-bearers in the mute language, which was very interesting to those who witnessed it at the grave.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in thy grave, so low;
Thou no more will join our number,
Thou no more our sorrows know.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life fled,
And in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed.

When Mr. Bishop was ten years old, he was sent to the Institution at Indianapolis, September, 1876, and graduated in 1883. He learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and worked for the Haynes & Spencer Furniture Co., nine years. He married Miss Rosa Koon, who also graduated at the Indianapolis Institution. They lived happily for nearly four years. They had their own house finished, and lived in it just two months when Mr. Bishop died. Mrs. Bishop has gone to live with the parents and sisters of the deceased, at No. 71 West Washington Avenue.

Mrs. Emma L. Robinson has held a bible class at her house every Tuesday evening, with the mutes living in this city, for nearly three years. She also teaches them at Sunday School in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bishop and his wife joined the church, by her help, last February, and all the members of this class sadly miss Mr. Bishop, for he was well liked.

Recent results at the Texas experiment station concerning the value of cottonseed meal in the dairy ration, show that when the cream is extracted by the centrifugal method a much larger amount of the butter fat is extracted and in the gravity method the character of food plays a very important part on the amount of butter that can be obtained from the milk.

New York, Oct. 31, 1892.

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ALEX. L. PACH

220 North Third St., Easton Pa.

ENTERTAINMENT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

FANWOOD

ATHENÆUM—Y. M. C. A. Hall,

(W. 155th St., W. of Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. City.)

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, 1892.

PROGRAMME

I. SUPPER FOR TWO—A Farce.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Thos. Quilldriver (a Country Attorney).....Mr. W. G. Jones
Horatio Blazer, Esq., (Lieutenant on the Blankshire Yeomanny).....Mr. Thos. F. Fox
Joseph, (a waiter).....Mr. C. Q. Mann

II. SPECIALTIES. By Mr. Charles J. Le Clercq.

III. THE CONSRIPT.

Jennet (the Conscript).....Mr. W. G. Jones
Bubois (His Father).....Mr. C. Q. Mann
Muddle (a Burgomaster).....Mr. Thos. F. Fox
Major Ladleur.....Mr. A. McL. Baxter
Corporal of the Guards.....Mr. Wm. L. Hanson
Drummer.....Mr. J. J. McEvoy
Jacques.....Mr. W. L. Bowers
Claud.....Mr. A. B. Smith
Guillame.....Mr. George Hamm
Lubui.....Mr. M. Glynn
Henri.....H. Bettels
Pierie.....Mr. R. Zundell
Francois.....Mr. Wm. Abrams
Jeannette.....Frankie Aven's
Marie.....S. Cox
Eloise.....Bessie Lamm
Pauline.....W. Long
Annette.....J. Aven's
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FACTS, ANECDOTES AND POETRY
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